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More revision of the text might have been desirable. The effects of the very general instruction of housewives during the war in dietetics and in modern canning methods might have been noted. It seems hardly true at present that "only here and there traces remain" of household processes of food preservation. Then, too, various community and co-operative movements affecting the household would seem to be of sufficient significance to deserve notice in so suggestive a volume.

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Defective Housing and the Growth of Children. By J. LAWSEN DICK, M.D., F.R.C.S. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1919. Pp. 94.

This is a most disappointing book. It is neither about defective housing nor about growth of children. It is merely a study of the prevalence and the effects of rickets upon child health, but at no time does the author indicate the actual relation between the physical and mental growth of the child and specific conditions of health, stature, scholarship, physical strength, or any other condition of growth. The only instances of evidence regarding the actual housing conditions in their relation to health were obtained from sources other than Dr. Dick's investigations.

As a study of rickets in schools the work is no doubt valuable, but it lacks adequate consideration of those factors in housing upon which a classification of child growth could be based without danger of attributing to housing results which might as easily be attributed to other causes, such as nutrition, methods of living rather than housing conditions, and such habits and traditions of child care as may be due to racial characters or the industrial life of the mother.

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